is to be said," was the assurance the brothe gave to the friends and Taft sympathisers who met him. Mr. Taft chatted cordially with all who sought him, proving himself as good a "mixer" as the Secretary, and seing the remark to be spread that "affability must run in the family."

VIGOROUS ATTACKS ON TAPT. cretary Taft is being attacked all along the line by the negroes, the labor unions and by the G. A. R. veterans, who resent his references to Gen. Grant's fondness for the bottle in his youthful and early manhood days. Pamphlets embodying the arguments against Taft based on the negro question have already reached the city.

The Jews of the country are also said to
be angered against Taft because of his visit to the Czar.

There have been reports all day to the effect that the President is to be appealed to before the convention assembles to allow his name to go before the convention in

The Taft people have expected for a month and more some expression from the President, but up to this time they have had to be content with a sort of cold comfort sent by the President to United States Judge A. G. Dayton of West Virginia. When George F. Teter of Phillipi, W. Va., a delegate at large, and W. C. Curtin, a delegate for the Fourth district of that State snapped the traces which bound them to Taft and came out for Roosevelt the Taft contingent became alarmed. The President was implored to come to the rescue and he thereupon sent a letter to Judge Dayton, whom he had appointed, suggesting to the Judge that he "keep Teter and Curtin in line for Taft." That was all. With the opinion almost universal that the average Taft delegate to this convention is a Roosevelt delegate the President's letter to Judge Dayton has been accepted at its face value and nothing more.

THEY WANT ROOSEVELT.

There are a few delegates from the far Western States on the ground and although instructed for Taft they are not talking the right kind of Taft talk. For instance, they had the hardihood to say to-day that from recent events they believed that they would be justified in breaking their instructions. What were these recent events? Only that Taft seemed to have been readily, even eagerly, accepted by New York's financial interests, and if this could be proved Taft should be set aside and Roosevelt renominated.

The humor of these statements by these naive and brave Westerners can be appreciated by those familiar with the Republican national campaign of 1904 The allies, the Republicans opposed to both Rooseveit and Taft, however, are up altree. They do not seem to be able to concentrate on a candidate with whom to oppose Taft, of course accepting that Roosevelt is out of the game. There is some desultory talk about Vice-President Fairbanks, but Bishop McDowell of the Methodists of Illinois is quoted as saying to a friend to-day: "Our Church crucified Fairbanks for that cocktail incident at Indianapolis."

There are Republican friends of the Vice-President, too, who believe that the force of recent criticisms to the effect that the Fairbanks fortune was acquired through railroad ventures would be felt were he to head the ticket. Times have changed in many respects, for it is very easily recalled that in 1888 when the Republicans assembled in this city to name a candidate for the Presidency, the Chicago Tribune, then controlled by the powerful and :enowned Joseph Medill, vigorously attacked Gen. Harrison, charging that Harrison was Jay Gould's lawyer and insisting that defeat would follow Harrison's nomination. Harrison, however, practically had a walkover in his campaign against Cleveland.

KNOK LOOMING BOME.

While many believe Taft's nomination to be as certain as anything in politics, the comments of the day elicited more than usual discussion as to Senator Knox's chances. Then, too, twelve rooms in the Great Northern have been engaged for Senator Foraker's headquarters. The undaunted Ohioan is to arrive within a few days accompanied by Charles L. Kurtz, the Senator's brilliant and sturdy champion on many a batt efield. This led to this statement by an intimate political associate of Foraker: "There has been no truce between Foraker and Taft, and there will be no truce. The Senator is to fight on and he will fight until this convention adjourns. Then no matter who the candidate may be Foraker as a loyal Republican will support him as he has supported every Republican candidate since his boyhood days."

Still the allies up to the present hour belong to the Wilkins Mica wher Club. Fairbanks, Foraker, Cannon, Knox and Hughes, all are waiting for something or somebody to turn up to beat Taft. They may be in better spirits after Senator W. Murray Crane's arrival. Even if beaten, and the indications now point that way, they are not to give up without a struggle. They have not the slightest intention of handing over the bouquet to Taft until they have mauled it, frazzled it, taken all the sweetness out of it, and even after that Taft, it the stories heard to-day are truly prophetic. will be forced to become the profoundest peacemaker since Garfield's time.

AS IT WAS WITH CARFIELD.

Taft's candidacy, precipitated by the President, has been likened to Garfield's nomination in 1880. Taft's candidacy for a year and more has provoked the most unseemly political quarrels in a majority of the States and has finally led to contests for the seats of 223 delegates in a total of 980, the largest number of contests in any convention in the history of the Republican party.

Garfield's nomination brought out the ugliest sentiments of the ugliest Republicans of his time. It was Garfield who after his nomination sought out Conkling and Grant and other notable Republicans of those days and it was not until Garfield bent the knee and by all sorts of promises of offices, Cabinet and others, most of which he failed to recollect after his election, that the Garfield campaign was got under way. The significant utterance has been frequently heard: "It is one thing to nominate a man and it is quite another to elect him.

CANNON'S HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

Headquarters for Speaker Cannon were opened in the Auditorium to-day. Frank H. Hitchcock, the Roosevelt-Taft manager, having arrived here and having issued a statement announcing that Taft will have 584 votes on the first ballot, or more than enough to nominate him, the Cannon people replied with a statement of which the following is a part:

That the delegates to the Republican national convention have not been stampeded by the bandwagon shouts of the Taft managers is becoming more apparent as the time of holding the convention approsches, All of the unfounded claims made by the Taft people do not obscure the fact that they have not over 317 delegates who have been instructed by resolutions passed in the conventions which elected them. That they will experience considerable difficulty in holding them in line is evidenced by the revolt among the Taft delegates in West Virginia. This move-

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ment of the Taft delegates to vote for Roosevelt, we are advised, will be followed

"Among the delegates from the South who are contesting for seats in the convention there are about 150 out of 244 delegates from eleven Southern States who are Federal officeholders. Most of these favor the renomination of the President rather than the selection of Secretary Taft. "In Alabama alone there are seventeen of the twenty-two delegates who are contesting for seats in this convention who are Federal officeholders. These are all for the renomination of Roosevelt, and should they be seated will vote for him.

"In Florida the situation is even more marked for the President, and some of the delegates will probably vote for him. "Although only a small portion of the

delegates have as yet arrived in Chicago, quite a number of them whom we had supposed were for Secretary Taft have come to headquarters and assured us that they were not pledged to him.

"There is not the least doubt that the convention will be a deliberative body and will select the candidate who seems to be the most available."

BOUTELL TO NAME CANNON. Representative Boutell of Chicago has been definitely chosen by the Cannon men to make the nominating speech for Speaker Cannon. The nomination will be seconded by Representatives Rodenberg of Illinois

and Fordney of Michigan. The President's wire was put into the convention hall to-day, the wire by which the President is to be kept informed of every statement, every act in the convention. It connects direct with the White House and is to be manned by the most expert telegraphers

SAY THEY CONTROL COMMITTEE.

The Taft people claim to-night that the Roosevelt-Taft combination controls thirtysix of the fifty-four national committeemen, six of the fifty-four national committeemen, and with more or less significance they point out that these members of the committee have contests in their States: Charles H. Scott of Alabama, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, J. Coombs of Florida, Judson W. Lyons of Georgia, Pearl Wight of Louisiana, L. B. Moseley of Mississippi, E. C. Duncan of North Carolina, C. M. Cade of Oklahoma, John G. Capers of South Carolina, Walter P. Browlow of Tennessee, Cecil A. Lyon of Texas and Alvahih. Martin of Virginia.

Cecil A. Lyon of Texas and Alvahith. Martin of Virginia.

The result of the Alabama contest to be taken up to-morrow will give an indication of the final disposition of all the contests, as national committeemen have a way of hanging together. They prefer it to hanging separately. The vast majority of the Southern contestants are either Roosevelt or Taft men or both and the decisions one way or the other will give little cause for congratulation to the allies.

Charles P. Taft was positively jubilant to-night as he said: "We haven't fooled anybody as to our strength in the convention and it would be worse than folly for us to begin to fool anybody now."

"Is the President sincerely for the Secretary?"

"Certainly; never was any doubt of it.
You'll find that Senator Lodge knows his
business when he arrives here."

It was gathered that Senator Lodge powered to represent the Pres-

dent on all matters, especially in thwarting any movement looking to a second elective TAMMANY STARTS JULY 3.

New York Bryan Men Also to Have a Special Train to Denver.

The Tammany delegation to the Democratic national convention at Denver will start on July 8 instead of on July 4, as was originally planned. Two trains will go over the New York Central lines, two over over the New York Central lines, two over the Pennsylvania and one over the Erie route. Maurice Featherson, who is not on good terms with Charles F. Murphy, has arranged to lodge his delegates away from the rest of the Tammany braves. When Secretary Tom Smith went to Den-ver some weeks ago to engage quarters for the Tammany contingent he included in his arrangements lodgings for the Featherson men. But Featherson has ob-tained special accommodations for himself and his man. He thinks that he and his and his man. He thinks that he and his friends will enjoy themselves more and feel less restrained if they are lodged under some other roof than that which covers the

Tammany chief.
William J. Bryan's representatives in this city have engaged a special train for themselves and other admirers of the Peerthemselves and other admirers of the Peer-less One who wish to attend the convention. The train will leave the Grand Central Sta-tion on the morning of July 4. The trip will cost \$118, including meals, and at Den-ver the Bryanites will sleep in the cars. The train will be stopped at Lincoln, Neb., for a visit to Mr. Bryan at his home.

PUTTING KNOX INTO THE RING Pennsylvanian's Friends Begin to Make Some Claims for Him.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—Congressman James Francis Burke left this evening for Chicago, where he will open headquarters for Senator P. G. Knox. There is much enthusiasm in the Knox ranks over the announcement to-day by Former Lieut.-Gov. Walter Lyon that he will support Knox to the last ditch. Lyon is a delegate from the Twenty-ninth Congress district, and heretofore has only been lukewarm in his enthusiasm for Knox.

To-day he said:
"If Taft does not win on the first ballot then Knox will be nominated. He is the strongest candidate running. I cannot see how it will be possible for Taft to get the nomination on the first ballot, for he the nomination on the first ballot, for he has done himself great harm by his Grant speech. If the balloting continues for any length of time Knox will be the nominee. If he is nominated he will poll more votes in Ohio than Taft could, more in Indiana than Fairbanks could, more in Illinois than Cannon could and more in New York than Hughes could."

IT'S A ROOSEVELT PLATFORM

BUILT IN WASHINGTON UNDER PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION.

Contest at Chicago Certain Over Its Adeption—The President Insistent That His Policies Shall Be Approved—The Instrument Already Sent to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- When the committee on resolutions is called to order at the Republican national convention there will be submitted to it a ready made platform, built in Washington under the direction of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois took the preliminary draft of the platform to Chicago with him a day or so ago. All the committee on resolutions has to do is to listen to the reading of the document, approve it and authorize Chairman Hopkins to submit it to the convention. Such is the programme arranged at this

end. The Administration bowed gracefully when the so-called reactionaries selected Senator Burrows as temporary chairman and Senator Hopkins as chairman of the committeee on resolutions, but when it came to the platform neither the Administration per se nor Secretary Taft would permit the opposition to have its own way. There is certain to be a contest over the adoption of the declaration of principles. President Roosevelt is insistent that his policies shall be approved in gross, enthusiastically, cordially and without mental reservation.

The problem is a ticklish one and full of danger, according to Republicans here. The Administration followers declare that if the party's expression on the Roosevelt policies should be lukewarm in terms the national ticket would be put in jeopardy. On the other hand a reaction against radicalism has set in and representatives of the socalled allies assert that when the convention comes to take up the Roosevelt policies the party should be very discriminating in the language employed.

It is known that the Republicans will formally go on record for a revision of the tariff, and it is said that Secretary Taft has thrown the weight of his influence to a declaration for free trade between the United States and the Philippines. As a bid for the vote of the colored brother, the platform will declare probably for a reduction of the representation in Congress of those States which have disfranchised

Republicans who have taken part in the platform conferences recently here hesitate to discuss the probable character of the planks relating to anti-trust legislation. In the opinion of good lawyers the Civic Federation bill, introduced in the last session of Congress, proposed a legalization of the labor boycott. Congress fought shy of this measure. The Administration has gone back on it also, so it is said here. There is reason to believe that a strenuous fight will be made in the convention to

secure the adoption of a plank declaring for amendments of the anti-trust laws exempting from their provisions combinations in restraint of trade that are wholesome in their influences upon trade and commerce. As the laws are now enforced they apply with equal force to combinations whether they are good or bad. President Roosevelt has recommended this change,

Taken all in all, the platform is likely to be the subject of a good deal of discussion at the Chicago convention.

DELEGATES FROM PORTO RICO On Their Way to the Republican and Demoeratic National Conventions.

Special Cable Des atch to THE SUN SAN JUAN, P. R., June 4 .- Francisco Quinones, one of the island's delegates to the Republican national convention. accompanied by José Gomez Brioso and Lucas Valdivieso, alternates, sailed to-day on the steamer Carolina for New York, where he will join Robert Todd, the other H. E. Shaffer, delegate to the Democratic

national convention, also sailed. HAMMOND A REAL CANDIDATE.

His Campaign Manager Will Soon Open Chicago Headquarters. John Havs Hammond said yesterday

that he seriously meant to make an aggressive fight at Chicago for the Repubican nomination for the Vice-Presidency. John C. Montgomery, who is associated in business with Mr. Hammond, and Charles W. Truslow, his lawyer, who are to manage Mr. Hammond's campaign, will go to Chicago to-day or to-morrow to open head-

When Mr. Hammond was asked if he had when Mr. Hammond was asked if he had assurances of support from any prominent leaders of the Republican party he replied:
"Do you think I would go into this race if I hadn't. But anyway I am not depending on party leaders in my efforts to get the nomination. While some of the leaders of the party are favorable to my candidace. the party are favorable to my candidacy it is chiefly among financial and business it is chiefly among mancial and business men that I will get my support. Many important newspapers in the West where I am well known have been urging me as a candidate, and it is largely because of that fact that I resolved to get after the nomination. I realize that I am no politician, and I shall get to Chicago quintly and without a head go to Chicago quietly and without a brass band, but I shall be a candidate for the

METZ'S AXE STILL BUSY. Comptroller Bounces an Anti-McCarrenite From a \$2,100 Job.

Herman H. Torborg has been dismissed by Comptroller Metz from his \$2,100 a year job as assistant cashier in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and William Daly has been appointed as his successor.

Torborg, who held the place for eight years, is an active Democratic worker in the Twenty-second Assembly district and a lieutenant of James P. Sinnott, the leader of the district, who recently joined in the revolt against Senator McCarren. Daly, his successor is active in Carren.

his successor, is active in politics in the Twelfth district and a supporter of McCarren. The dismissal of Torborg is in line with the purpose of Comptroller Metz to aid McCarren in the faction fight. It is rumored that other anti-McCarrenites in the Finance representations are alsted for removal. Department are slated for removal.

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BRYAN SAYS HELL PAY BACK Any Sum That Mr. Ryan Gave in Aid o

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.-William Jennings Bryan to-night gave out the following statement in answer to the allegations of the New York World:

"I have just read the World's story charging: "First-That my brother-in-law, Mr. Allen, chairman of the Democratic State committee, had a conference with Mr. Sheehan in 1904 in regard to campaign

"Second-That Mr. Sheehan, as Mr. Ryan's attorney, secured from Mr. Ryan \$20,000 for the Nebraska campaign. "Third-That Mr. Ryan made the contribution to secure my open and unqualified support of Judge Parker.

Fourth-That, 'to disguise the source of the contribution, Mr. Ryan gave the check to Mr. Sheehan, and that Mr. Sheehan gave his checks to Mr. Allen.' "Chairman Allen and Mr. Dahlman, the

Nebraska member of the national Democratic committee, have already denied the World's charge and stated that the only money received came from the national committee, but I desire to add the following "Mr. Allen says that he never saw either

Mr. Sheehan or Mr. Ryan, and I have no reason to doubt his word. If Mr. Ryan contributed to the Nebraska campaign it was not with my knowledge or consent. While I had but a remote personal interest in the Nebraska campaign that year I am interested in Nebraska politics and am also interested in national politics, and I am not willing to be in the slightest degree not willing to be in the slightest degree obligated to any favor seeking corporation. If therefore the World will secure from either Mr. Sheehan or Mr. Ryan or in any other way proof that Mr. Ryan gave to Mr. Sheehan or to any one else or to the national committee any sum whatever with the understanding that the sum would be used in the Nebraska campaign, I shall see that the amount is returned to Mr. Ryan.

see that the amount is returned to Mr Ryan.

"As to the charge that my support of Judge Parker was purchased I need only say that I announced my support of Judge Parker immediately after the St. Louis convention and that the support was open and unqualified from the convention until the polls closed. I had opposed his nomination, but he had no more loyal supporter during the campaign. I was in correspondence with him and both on the stump and with my pen rendered him all the assistance I could. While the World was selling its columns to the Republican comselling its columns to the Republican com-mittee to be used in caricaturing Judge Parker my paper was urging his election."

NEGROES BLAME ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Henderson's Speech Attached to a Taft Organization Letterhead.

An advance copy of a speech bitterly attacking President Roosevelt, which was delivered last night by Joseph W. Henderson before the literary forum of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, 239 West Twenty-fifth street, was sent around to THE SUN yesterday. One of the typewritten sheets was pasted over the letterhead of the Taft orgranization of the State of New York. Maybe Mr. Henderson had received one of the organization's circulars and utilized the paper. In his speech Mr. Henderson, who is editor of the New England Torchlight, a negro independent weekly paper of Providence, criticised the President from the point of view of the Republican, of the citizen and of the negro. Speaking as a Republican, Mr. Henderson referred to the President's efforts to become boss of the party. Speaking as a citizen, he said that the President's "unchecked poli-cies" would change this republic into a

monarchy.

It was in his quality as a negro that Mr. Henderson grew most indignant, however.

"The cruelty meted out to foreign subjects by their governments receives the public disapproval of our popular President," said Mr. Henderson, "but here in the United States, where because of racial prejudice men are improved disfranchised and men are imcrowed, disfranchised our every busy President."

C. J. Curtis presided over the meeting.
Among the other speakers was the Rev.
Reverdy Ransom, pastor of the church.

EX-GOV. MURPHY HOPEFUL.

New Jersey Candidate for Vice-Presider tial Nomination Starts for Chicago. Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, a candidate for the Republican Vice-Presidency, yesterday left Newark for Chicago to begin his duties as a member of the national Republican executive committee. Before he started West Mr. Murphy intimated that he had many personal friends to meet in regard to his candidacy

for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Mr. Murphy was accompanied by National Committeemen Charles F. Brooker of Massachusetts and William A. Ward of New York. Of his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency Mr. Murphy said:

I am most agreeably surprised at the favorable reception of my indorsement for the nomination by our State convention and have every reason to believe that I will be the nominee of the convention if the assurances of support coming from all sections of the country are verified.

I have refrained from aspiring to such as honor and I really had no idea that I was considered in the class from which Vice-Presi dents are chosen until after my somewhat unexpected and unanimous indorsement by the State convention as New Jersey's choice

Since then I have been in daily receipt of congratulations and assurances of suppor and have every reason to anticipate that our State will be honored with the nomination for the second time and that I will have the distinction of being the running mate to the next President of the United States.

DOLLIVER NOT EAGER.

ienator Seems to Be Content With His Present Occupation.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 4.-Senator Dolliver when asked to-day about the report that Taft would favor him for the Vice Presidential nomination said that he knew nothing about that move and could not refuse wha had not been offered. Is made it clear that his seat in the Senate which he holds until 1913, is comfortable enough to suit him.

"I would not want to belittle the honor of being Vice-President," he said. "It is a great dignity and honor, but the change does not appeal to me. I want rest and re-pose this summer and have no desire to plunge into a national campaign in that way."
Asked about the "wave of reaction" talked

Asked about the "wave of reaction" talked about in the press, Mr. Dolliver said:
"The people are thinking soberly. It is natural that they should with half a million freight cars idle on side tracks. It does not mean that the wise measures of President Roosevelt's administration will be repealed, but they will slacken the pace a little."

Charles G. Gates Bets It's Roosevelt.

Charles G. Gates, who sailed yesterday by the Cunard steamship Mauretania for Liverpool, declared that the one best bet in the Presidential campaign was that Rocsevelt would get the nomination and would win hands down. He repeated the familiar phrase that the Republican convention would be stampeded for Roosevelt.

Dinner to the Jersey Delegates. C. Ledyard Blair of New York and Peapack gave a dinner at the Union Club in this city last night to the members of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican national convention. The dinner was entirely private.



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DREYFUS SHOT AT ZOLA'S BIER

Continued from First Page.

march from Beethoven's Symphony Heroique. Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Commerce, delivered an oration in honor of Zola and the orchestra played two more pieces, which concluded the programme. The Aurers asserts that the Minister of

War has prepared for the signature of President Fallières and then by the council of Ministers the nomination of Major Dreyfus to be an officer of the Legion of Honor. As a specimen of the lengths to which the anti-Zola press goes, the following, written

by Henri Rochefort, may be quoted from the Presse, which heads the article "Tragi-Comedy. Zola was being honored, but somebody disturbed the fête." It says: It would have been a fine death Drevfus, for it is the first and only bullet

he ever faced, but in reality if Dreyfus had been killed the responsibility would have fallen entirely on the Government. This accident will happen some day, for truly they thrust their idol on us too much.

"Anyway, the Panthéon was well chosen If Dreyfus had fallen he would have been quite ready to be buried by his friend Zola. These two great debris could have consoled each other. As for Gregory, he has only to watch his words and actions. Undoubtedly an attempt will be made to send him before the Correctional Court Judges; that is to say to have him condemned by magistrates in the Government's pay. Now, as it seems clear that he wished to kill, since he shot twice, he ought to be sent before the Assize Court, where he has a good chance of being acquitted by a jury."

The Gaulois says editorially that its principles of respect for the Church's feelings are such that it cannot approve of murderous action, even when it might seem justified. It is for justice now to decide if the author of the attempt is a fanatic or an exasperated patriot, but there are other responsibilities than his: first, President Fallières, then Premier Clemenceau

and then the parliamentary majority. The Dreyfus affair was a sort of civil war which robbed France of all her strength internally and externally. It still goes on The paper blames M. Clemenceau for reopening the wound just when the country

was beginning to recover from its effects. LONDON, June 4.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette the shots supposed to have been aimed at Dreyfus were intended for Mme. Zola, who was sitting near him. The assailant fired almost point blank at her, the correspondent says, but a youth struck his arm and deflected the shots, one striking Dreyfus, who was sitting next to her. Shouts of "A la mort!" arose on every hand, and the assailant was almost torn to pieces.

The shooting of Major Dreyfus is not the first instance of the sentiment his trial aroused in France taking the form of violence. In the early part of the court-martial at Rennes, on the day Casimir-Périer, the former President of France, was to take the stand as a witness in Dreyfus's favor, Col. Picquart and Mattre Labori, Dreyfus's warmest defender and his counsel, went out for a walk before the court convened. As they passed along the quay of the Canal de la Vilaine a young man shot Labori in the back. The young man

was never caught.

Zola came into the Dreyfus case naturally as one of the foremost defenders of the Jews in France. At the time of Zola's first article in Le Figaro, in 1896, on the anti-Semite feeling in France, the whole country was intensely excited over Dreyfus. The case had not yet come to the point where the national honor was involved, as it was later, however, and it was more a contest between the anti-Semites and their opponents than a matter of really world interest. In 1897 Zola made the first of his memorable declarations: "I have substantial proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus. He shall not remain in exile. I have made his liberation my affair." Six weeks later he published his famous "J'accuse" letter to President Faure of the republic in L'Aurore.

The letter was full of impassioned rhetoric. He accused nearly every one of the officers connected with the prosecution of Dreyfus, from Lieut.-Col. du Paty de Clam to the War Department itself. He charged them with having made a scapegoat of Dreyfus. of being affaid for the sake of the country.

of shouldering the consequences of their gigantic first mistake in convicting Dreyfus of the crime of another. The three handwriting experts, he charged flatly, lied in their testimony.

The excitement in Paris over the publica-

tion of this letter was tremendous. Minor riots were in progress all through the day when partisans of the convicted officer or of his enemies met on the street to cry "Vive Zola!" or more often "Conspuez Zola!" In the Chamber of Deputies, with a dozen members clamoring for the floor, the Government was assailed on all sides with demands for Zola's presecution. An interpellation was presented and the Government promised to take immediate action. Zola's trial was set for February 7. With him was arraigned the publisher of his paper. It did not help their case that a

public meantime, signed by many of the most prominent persons in France When the trial came its unfairness was manifest from the first. References to the Drevfus case were ruled out or expunged from the record. The cross-exami-

nation of witnesses was limited beyond all But in spite of obstacles Zola managed to establish the existence of a secret dossier, a document used against Dreyfus which neither the officer nor his counsel had been allowed to see. The jury nevertheless found Zola guilty and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine

of 3,000 francs. A few months later on appeal the Court of Cassation reversed the verdict but left it open to the court-martial to try Zola again. He was again convicted. He left France while his appeal was pending and went to England. There he learned of Esterhazy's confession that the bordereau used against Dreyfus was forged and returned to France under the general amnesty granted with the pardon of Dreyfus. Curiously enough, the Gaulois, of the staff of which Gregory was a member, is owned by Arthur Meyer, a Roman Catholic Jew.

SOME FREEDOM FOR W. F. WALKER onding New Britain Banker No Longer Held Incommunicado.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 4.-Advices from Ensenada, Lower California, say that W. F Walker, the absconding banker of New Britain, Conn., won his case to-day on appeal from the order directing that he should be kept incommunicado while in jail.
Walker had appealed against this order before, but when no attention was paid he made a formal protest to United States Con-sul Bailey. Then he declared he would eat nothing until allowed to see the Consul and friends. The authorities granted his

GRAFTER SENT TO PRISON. Former Secretary to Mayor of Indianapolis Robbed City by Paving Bills.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.-Harry Brunaugh former secretary to Mayor Bookwalter and more recently superintendent of street re-pair work for the Western Construction Company, was convicted to-day of defrauding the city and sentenced to the peniten-tiary for a term of from two to fourteer

Brunaugh presented and collected bills from the city for patching asphalt streets, some of the patches being wider than the streets on which the work was done. The frauds on the city aggregate about \$15,000.

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The distress among school children recently brought to public attention is only one feature of the suffering incident to the present lack of employment. By urgent and repeated appeals the United Hebrew Charities has endeavored to provide against these conditions. The response has been wofully inadequate and we petition for a rehearing of Dreyfus became again appeal to the Jewish public to provide us with adequate means. No sum is too small to be usefulnone can be too large.

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The time for Rickeys is

drawing nigh,

The first Rickey was made with COATES ORIGINAL **PLYMOUTH**

DRY GIN. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP the best to use for the baby while teething.

MARRIED.

ADEE-TOWNSHEND .- On Wednesday, June 8. 1908, at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, Juliet Stanton. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adee, to Dr. Raynham Townshend of New Haven, Conn. New Haven papers please copy. OUGLAS GORDON .- On June 4, at the Church

of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Wallace M. Gordon, brother of the bride, assisted by Archdeacon Lewis Cam-eron, rector of the church, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gordon, to Robert Graham Dun Douglas of Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

LLNER-COLE.-On Tuesday, June 2, 1908, by the Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, at 41 Munn av., East Orange, N. J., Doris, daughter of Lucius A. Cole, and Louis Woodruff Wallner.

DIED.

ABLE. One June 2, at Northampton, Mass.; after a brief illness, William Noble Cable, belo of George W. Cable, in his 24th year. Funeral services at Tarryawhile, Northampton,

ARTIN.—In Paris May 20, James E. Martin, husband of Giadys Robinson and only son of the late James E. Martin and Florence C. Funeral services will be held on Thursday, Jun 4, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Clifford V. Brokaw, 825 5th av. Interment private. Lowdon and Paris newspapers please copy.

McKIM .- At his residence, 9 West-48th st., Thursday, June 4, of pneumonia, the Rev. Hasiets McKim, D. D., in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and

10th st., on Monday, June 8, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at Stone Church, N. J., 2:30 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy. SMITH,-Thursday, June 4, 1908, at Hotel Nether land, New York city, Daniel Henry Smith, son of the late Thomas U. and Mary A. Smith, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter

WALSH.—On Wednesday, June 3, at his residence, Lawrence, L. l., James W. Walsh, aged 56 Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., New York. on Saturday, June 6, at half-past 12.

JILMERDING.—June 4, 1908, infant daughter of Joseph C. and Male Smith Wilmerding of Peiham Manor, N. Y., aged 3 days.

Advertisements for Two Sun and Two EVENING for may be left at any American District Messenger flee in the city.